

TEXAS MEXICANS ACCUSED IN RAID

Mexico City Dispatches Assert Villareal Led Bandit Horde.

ORGANIZED IN U. S., SAY CARRANZISTAS

Funston Free to Pursue Outlaws Across the Border if Necessary.

Washington, May 8.—Representations have been made to the Carranza government concerning the raid at Glenn Springs, Secretary Lansing announced today. The incident is regarded in Administration quarters as a complete refutation of Carranza's claim that he is in control of the bandits in Chihuahua and may delay the movement to withdraw the American troops from Mexico.

Simultaneously, Secretary of War Baker said that General Funston had been given full authority to cross the border in pursuit of the bandits if such action showed promise of attaining its object. The belief is, however, that General Funston has no troops immediately available for such an expedition.

Dispatches from Mexico City to the Mexican Embassy to-day said the raid was believed to have been organized by Antonio Villareal, who has been in the United States for several months. He is believed to be allied with Flores Magon, the leader of the Magonista anarchist movement.

Texas Mexicans Accused.

The Carranza government, it is understood, will report to Secretary Lansing that the Glenn Springs raid was organized on American soil. The country on the Mexican side of the border is declared to be wild and uninhabited, and could not possibly have furnished the men or materials used.

Villareal, it is said here, was arrested in San Antonio recently, after attempting to persuade the Carranza garrison at Laredo to revolt. He was released under bond, but escaped surveillance. Department of Justice agents have on his trail for several weeks. They traced him to Washington, about ten days ago, where he eluded them.

Villareal's followers, it is claimed, are Texas Mexicans belonging to the Texan Independence party.

Secretary Lansing's representations to Carranza consist of a statement of the facts of the raid and a demand for

TROOPS START AFTER BANDITS

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Villareal were given equally by the raiders.

The Mexicans seemed to think that they could take the adobe post by storm. The next morning relief arrived, the regular one to replace the nine men of the heroic guard who were going north to rifle practice.

I have just met Smyth and Tyree, going out heavily bandaged, but cheerful, in an auto, and am writing this lying flat in the middle of a desert dust storm.

Trucks rushing supplies to the new front are passing us. Major Langhorne has just passed in an automobile, and back on the road are the two troops of the 8th Cavalry with whom we travelled from El Paso last night, but who will not make the border for two days.

Machine after machine of huddled women and staring, frightened children shoot by us, through the desert.

"It's all down at Boquilla," they cry; "the trouble now," and they calmly ask the old beanpole Texan, Harman, the local mail man, who is driving our car, whether he has any letters for them.

Expedition Marches 30 Miles First Day

Marathon, Tex., May 8.—Major Langhorne's command halted at Garden Springs, twelve miles below here, this afternoon, while the truck trains went on ahead to prepare camp. The two troops then moved southward to a point thirty miles from Marathon and camped there for the night.

Colonel Frederick W. Sibley, with Troops F and H and a machine gun troop of the 14th Cavalry, detained here to-night, and will move to the border to-morrow. Colonel Sibley will

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CARRANZA HALTS BORDER PARLEY

Signing of Agreement Prevented by New Mexican Demands.

SCOTT AND FUNSTON REFUSE CHANGES

Glenn Springs Raiders Hiredlings of Interventionists, Says General Gaviro.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
El Paso, Tex., May 8.—General Scott and Oregon met to-night for what was to be the final conference to arrange a satisfactory agreement to cover American troop activities in Mexico. The agreement previously reached by the two military conferees was expected to be signed and an amicable arrangement made.

The conference to-night was a failure. It was admitted that no agreement was signed. Just why, neither General Scott, General Funston, nor General Oregon will say. It was said to-day that General Oregon was willing to sign the agreement as it stood, but that General Carranza insisted upon changes which the American government, it was understood, could not agree to. The Mexicans will not consent to American troops going further into Mexico than 100 miles. It is claimed.

Mexicans generally see in the Big Bend raid a menace to the Carranza government, and all Carranzistas put the blame upon American troops. General Gaviro, commanding Carranza troops in Juarez, said:

"They were not Villistas who raided the Texas border at Glenn Springs. They were hiredlings of interventionists, paid by men on the American side to bring about a situation that is calculated to end in intervention."

Events Displace Oregon.

General Oregon is not pleased with the course of events. In Juarez his special train has been under steam all day, ready to dash to the south. To-night when the conference ended General Oregon, accompanied by Juan Amador, sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations and believed to be Carranza's personal representative, hurried to the train. Later Oregon came to the American side again to meet his ten-year-old son Umberto, who has been in New York. The boy was quickly taken to the War Secretary's train.

General Oregon said:

"This is not the last conference. The progress to-night was in the main satisfactory, but there will be another conference, possibly to-morrow, and there may be others."

Meet in Scott's Car.

Today's meeting took place in General

Garnett and Howard, but I could not make it. The Mexicans were too thick and I could not shoot my way through them. I emptied my gun, but they crowded me and I had to head away to the creek and slip behind a rock. In the morning I found Tyree with his feet and arms burned, wandering in the creek bottom."

Compton and Tyree moved toward the camp and, finding a body of Mexicans still in the place, they hurried away and hid in a cave. Here they remained until Sunday afternoon, when they entered Glenn Springs. Compton learned that his boy Garnett had been shot and that his body had been taken to Marathon.

There are fears to-night for the safety of six Americans employed at the Porto Rico de Boquilla mines, which are located five miles across the Rio Grande in Mexico. No word has come from there, and the officials of the company are unable to confirm or deny reports that Mexicans have attacked the Americans.

WAR-MAD APACHES LED TROOPS AT OJOS AZULES

Field Headquarters, Near Namiagua, Chihuahua, Mexico, May 7, via wireless to Columbus, N. M., May 8.—Twenty war-mad Apache Indians, acting as scouts with the American expedition, took a prominent part in the recent battle at Ojos Azules, according to reports brought here to-day by officers.

The engagement is the first in which the Indians brought here recently from the White Mountain reservation of Arizona have participated.

Shrieking shrill, wild warwhoops, the Indians rode at the head of the charging troopers of the 11th Cavalry as they swept through the town. They demonstrated their marksmanship with six-shooters, killing a goodly number of the fifty-five Mexican victims.

Poor guides delayed the column's arrival at Ojos Azules until daylight, enabling a Villa sentry to discover their approach and give the alarm.

BABY WEEK

Do Your Part to Make It Successful

This is the children's century. The baby is the most important member of the family. He must be carefully tended, and above all, wisely fed, if he is to grow to be a strong, healthy child.

Baby Week has been set aside to help mothers who want to give their babies the best possible start in life. Welfare organizations all over the country are interested in this movement for Better Babies. Do your part by making sure that your baby has pure, wholesome milk.

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eral Scott's private car on the American side. When or where the next meeting would be held was not disclosed.

A. J. McQuatters, president of the Alvarado Mining and Smelting Company, was again present at the meeting of the American and Mexican officers.

In El Paso to-night the feeling grew that the situation had on added gravity following the raid in the Big Bend district. It was reported on good authority that most of today's conference had to do with the raid and the steps to be taken to disperse bandits in Northern Coahuila. New demands were presented to the Mexican government, it was said, which would include cooperation of the Mexican and American troops in districts not hitherto touched in the negotiations.

Whatever the reply of the Mexican Minister of War, it was evident that he wished to gain more time. The conference began at 4:30 p. m. and ended in just an hour and fifteen minutes. To-night more telegraphic conversations between General Oregon and General Carranza at the provisional capital took place.

The conferees could be seen through the window of General Scott's private car throughout the meeting. General Oregon shrugged his shoulders. The American side again to meet his ten-year-old son Umberto, who has been in New York. The boy was quickly taken to the War Secretary's train.

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BORAH AROUSED BY BORDER RAID

May Bring New Defiance of American Rights to At- tention of Congress.

DECLARES CARRANZA AN ENEMY TO U. S.

Idaho Senator Insists Border Should Be Policed by Big Body of Troops.

Washington, May 8.—Increased resentment and disgust at the Mexican situation were the only results of the Glenn Springs raid visible in the Senate and House to-day. The Senate had no opportunity under its calendar to discuss the case, and no effort was made to do so in the House.

Privately many members of Congress expressed vigorous opinions. There is still some talk of bringing up the subject in the Senate, but the general feeling among opponents of the Administration is that there is no hope of changing the latter's attitude, while Administration supporters are exerting all their strength to avoid discussion.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, was the only Senator who expressed himself at length. He has opposed from the start the decision of the Republicans not to press the Mexican question on the floor, and to-day felt that the situation demanded that some one publicly call attention to actual conditions.

Series of Humiliations.

"I do not suppose there is another story in history so humiliating as our relationship with Mexico," he said. "I venture to say that you will not find in the pages of history an instance in which a powerful nation, a nation professing service toward all mankind and assuming to be the guardian of the rights of humanity, ever has submitted, as we have week after week and month after month and year after year, to the studied and ostentatious insults to the honor of our people in Mexico, where all principles of humanity, our treaties and our national honor required us to protect them, and consider along the borders on this side of the border—the repeated, continued, persistent outrages on our citizens for the last five years. Is it any wonder that nowhere are our demands respected and nowhere are our citizens protected?"

"We ought to put enough troops upon the border to make absolutely safe the lives of our own people, and if any man or combination of men in Mexico undertakes to enslave us, or prevent us from protecting the border or the lives of our citizens, or punishing those who murder our citizens, we should consider them as enemies and treat them as such."

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THIS ENOCH ARDEN HAS WIFE ARRESTED

Just Back from Stay at Prison. Finds He Has a Successor.

An Enoch Arden turned militant stirred up considerable free verse at the Long Island City police station yesterday. In mid-Victorian days a man who came back to life and found his wife married again may have wanted to go away and die. In these days, however, the Enoch Arden policy is to notify the police.

"Enoch Arden" Minton was released from Sing Sing two weeks ago, after serving ten years and six months of a twenty-one years' term for burglary. As Dennis H. Minton he won honors as a member of the Mutual Welfare League.

If his wife had known he was to be released so soon she might have waited before taking another husband. The marriage license bureau of Queens records that on May 1, one week after her husband began hunting for her, she was married to Arthur J. Rice, twenty-two, of Maspeth.

After hunting for his wife for two weeks Minton found her yesterday at 175 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn.

Magistrate Harry Miller held her in \$2,500 bail on a charge of suspicion of bigamy. Rice was held as a witness.

CYMRIC HIT BY TORPEDO

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country and Europe, it is said that the Germans were most anxious to sink the Cymric. The cargo she carried when she last left New York made her a choice prize for any enemy submarine. The contraband included:

Forty cases of aeroplanes and parts, 8 cases of firearms, 15 cases of guns, 20 cases of rifles, 500 cases of primers, 2,163 pieces of forgings, 11,048 cases of empty shells, 300 cases of cartridge cases, 1,572 boxes of cotton, 20 cases of brass, 8 cases of bayonets, 1,768 plates of spelter, 220 cases of shell heads, 7 cases of empty projectiles, 8,600 cases of cartridges, 6,720 cases of fuses, 18 cases of automobile tires, 60 cases of shell tubes, 107 cases of copper tubes, 624 cases of rubber boots and shoes, 1,247 cases of agricultural machinery, 1,231 bundles of shovels and 33 cases of leather.

Shortly after the Lusitania disaster the Cymric discontinued her passenger service. Captain Beadnell said at the time that he had no fear of his ship being sunk and that he would pit it against the cunning of the German submarine officers. Once, and then by mere blind luck, the Cymric had a narrow escape and "came within an ace of going to the bottom." On that occasion the Cymric and the Falaba left Liverpool, March 27, 1915, at practically the same time. They steamed down the Mersey together almost abreast, and in the Irish Sea they veered off. The Falaba taking a southerly course. Early the next morning, when only fifteen miles of water separated the two boats, the Cymric received word that the Falaba had been torpedoed, and that the passengers were being taken off in small boats.

The Cymric is a steel, twin screw steamer, built in 1898 at Glasgow and displacing 13,370 tons. She has three decks and is 555 feet long, with a beam of 64 feet and a depth of 40 feet. She was registered from the port of Liverpool. Until the war began she was in the Boston-Liverpool passenger and cargo trade.

PLAN HOT ATTACK ON CANNERY BILL

Fire Commissioner and Civic Delegates Will Go to Albany.

There will be a lively session at Albany to-morrow, when the Argetstinger bill, usually known as the "cannery law," comes up for a hearing. Labor leaders will be pitted against labor union members, and society women and factory girls will join hands in the struggle against longer hours.

Fire Commissioner Adamson and two or three members of his staff will be present to oppose the bill, on the ground that it breaks down the present law for the protection of workers from fire. A delegation of fully one hundred workers will go to Albany from all parts of the state. Representatives from the Committee on Safety, the Consumers' League and the Women's Trade Union League, as well as from the Citizens Union, the City Club, the Woman's City Club and the Civil Service Reform Association, will take a hand in striking a blow at the proposed legislation.

One of the chief objections of its opponents to the Argetstinger bill is that it would allow the present fifty-four-hour law for women in factories to be entirely suspended when machinery breaks down. It would legalize, between June 15 and October 15, for girls eighteen years of age and older, employed in canneries, eighty-four hours a week employment, work until midnight and work on Sunday.

The bill was hurried through without proper consideration," Miss Frances Perkins, of the Committee of Safety, said yesterday. "It is our hope that Governor Whitman may veto the bill when he has heard our arguments against it."

"The passage of the bill would affect all workers, both men and women," said Miss Nelle Swartz, of the Consumers' League. "Unions all over the state will fight together against it."

Among those who will go to Albany to-morrow to be present at the hearing are Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Morris Kelllogg, Miss Helen Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Rabbi Stephen Wise, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Miss Frances Perkins and Miss Nelle Swartz.

BULLET KILLS WIFE; NIPS HIS CHEEK

Husband Who Pleads Accident Is Accused of Homicide.

Joseph Russo, a longshoreman, is locked up in Brooklyn as a result of a shooting that cost the life of his wife and resulted in a bullet wound in his own shoulder and face. Russo insists that the shooting was accidental, but reports of quarrels caused the police to hold him on a charge of homicide.

Russo declares that he was cleaning an automatic pistol in his home, at 245 President Street, while his wife stood at his right shoulder watching him. The weapon suddenly was discharged, he says, inflicting the grazing wounds on his shoulder and cheek and striking his wife in the temple, killing her.

The man's story might have been accepted, in view of his own injuries, but for the fact that a stiletto and two other loaded revolvers were found in the house. The detectives who questioned Russo as to the uses of this miniature armory said that his answers were conflicting.

LEYLAND LINER RAMS FIRE ISLAND LIGHTSHIP

Philadelphian Was Making for Port in Dense Fog.

The Leyland liner Philadelphia rammed the Fire Island lightship yesterday morning while making for port in a dense fog. She docked in the afternoon, after towing the lightship into Ambrose Channel, where the lightship was picked up by the coast guard cutter Mohawk and taken to Staten Island. The Philadelphia was not damaged.

Wireless calls were sent out to the Staten Island lighthouse station, and a tender and the Mohawk were sent out to give assistance. It was found that several of the starboard plates of the lightship had been bent and that a small quantity of water had entered.

Captain L. Ropham, of the Philadelphia, said that he was not aware of the presence of the lightship until the crash came. First Officer Jones and four others went to the lightship in a small boat and took the crew off at the coal had been shifted.

Until the lightship can be repaired her place will be taken by a tender.

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